

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**WHO ARE THE
MEN INSIDE?**

PAGES 18-19

COMMENT

WHY SOVIET DISCRIMINATION?

The informal conference of some leading personalities, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, which took place in Paris last week, will have served its purpose if it succeeds in focusing attention on one of the most disturbing features of Soviet policy: the Soviet attitude to its own Jews on the domestic scene and its attitude to Israel in international affairs. The conference restricted its discussion to the moral aspects of the discrimination exercised by the Soviet Government against its Soviet Jewish minority, which is believed to number about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million persons.

What was said by Dr. Goldmann about this discrimination is reported on page 7. These charges are by now common knowledge and not even the Soviet Government seriously disputes them. The accepted fact is that the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union has been almost completely deprived of all its statutory minority rights: Yiddish, its national culture, and religious practice have either been banned or are being discouraged in terms that frequently overstep the bounds of racialism.

No one denies that the problem of Soviet Jewry has aspects which distinguish it from those of other minorities. Professor Hyman Levy, the Dean of the Imperial Institute of Science, and one of the leading communist theoreticians in the world, has himself taken issue with the Soviet leaders on this score. In the book in which he challenged the Soviet position, he acknowledged that the Soviet Union faced a special form of the so-called Jewish problem, for it had in its midst "an international people with humanistic and cultural affiliations everywhere at a moment when the world is sharply divided into socialist and capitalist camps." And Professor Levy devoted his book to demonstrating that Soviet discrimination was not justified by its own Marxist standards, or by any others.

* * *

However, as Professor Levy says, the position of the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union differs somewhat from that of the other minorities, but not in such a way as to warrant or justify the penal provisions which the Soviet Government employs against it. For Soviet policy refuses to give the Soviet Jew a special position as a member of a minority, and, when he appears as part of the Russian majority, he finds himself discriminated against because he is a Jew. The Soviet Jew thus gets the worst of all Soviet worlds.

The Paris conference addressed a reasoned and moderate appeal to the Soviet authorities to correct this

unsocialist and illiberal discriminatory policy, and so enable the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union to enjoy the same rights as are available to every other minority. The conference did not touch on the subject of emigration, except in a special reference to the re-uniting of families which had been broken up by the German invasion. The "let-my-people-go" theme was wisely abandoned.

It is now up to the Soviet Government to show where it stands, and especially whether it is prepared to discuss this question, raised in so reasoned and restrained a manner. We shall have to wait and see.

But it would be a grave mistake completely to isolate the Soviet attitude to its Jewish minority from the one it has been adopting in recent months towards Israel. In the past, the two policies were often wholly divergent. Thus, in 1948, Stalin supported the establishment of Israel and at the same time opposed Zionism in the Soviet Union. That, as is quite clear, was a calculated political step. It provided the Soviet Union with a convenient instrument for making trouble for the "imperialists" in the Middle East, and by the same reasoning, anti-Israeli Arab nationalism was denounced as the handmaiden of imperialism.

* * *

When Israel later proved herself immune to Soviet and communist influence, the Russians switched sides. They found it easier and more profitable to work with the Arab nationalist leaders, and attacks on Israel were the easiest way to gain the confidence of the Arab world. It worked. It provided Khrushchev with a foothold on the Nile and another on the Tigris; and lately he has been extending this anti-Israel policy into Africa. This raises the much bigger question with which the Paris conference could not concern itself: what is the objective of Khrushchev's anti-Israel policy?

Is it primarily a stalking horse behind which Soviet influence can become the dominant factor in the Arab world; or is it designed to build a powerful neutralist Arab world which will take the first opportunity to get rid of Israel and all remaining western influences in the Middle East—and Africa. Whichever policy Khrushchev pursues, he must come up against Israel's resistance. He, for one, is therefore unlikely to isolate the problem of Soviet Jewry from that of Israel in the Middle East, and this means that in the final analysis the future of Soviet Jewry will be decided less by what Khrushchev does in the Soviet Union, than by his future attitude to and relations with Israel and the Arab world.

It is not the Zionists, but Khrushchev who has linked the fate of Soviet Jewry to the future of Israel. It is his policy that has left them with the alternative choices of discriminatory assimilation or Israel. Which are they likely to choose?

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THE FAITHFUL CITY—ANOTHER TESTING YEAR

NEW UNEASE MARKS ONSET OF NEW YEAR

SHADOW OF JORDAN—U.A.R. TENSION OVER ISRAEL

In Jerusalem, the synagogues prepared to welcome throngs of worshippers. In Tel Aviv, the streets were busy with last-minute shoppers. In Haifa, port workers laboured overtime to clear the baggage of late arrivals. And at Lydda the customs men were as preoccupied as ever. Israel was about to celebrate New Year 5721.

But the men responsible for Israel's security and defence were for another year celebrating the festive season with one eye on their maps. Israel's Chief of Staff, General Laskov, greeted the New Year with a confident Order of the Day: he was sure of the deterrent power of Israel's Defence Forces. Suddenly, while the attention of the world was riveted on the United Nations in New York, a new wave of tense suspicion swept across the region.

It started on Friday night with announcements from Damascus and Cairo that, until further notice, all roads leading to Jordan would be closed every day between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Transit between the two countries would not be allowed during those hours. And, concluded the U.A.R. announcement, the army "will not bear responsibility for anything that may occur as a result of the contravention of the contents of this communique."

Lying in wait: On Saturday, came Cairo's explanation. King Hussein was massing the Jordanian army on the Syrian border. In a "fit of madness" brought on by the assassination of Hazza Majali, he was threatening the U.A.R. with armed aggression.

But, warned Cairo, he would not get away with it. In every unit and battalion of the Jordanian army there were men

who "lay in wait, who knew their duty and who were waiting for the opportunity to carry out their task."

Hussein, said official spokesman Ahmed Sa'id, would soon find bullets fired at him "by every man and officer behind him."

"Liberation" begun: The Jordanians were making the most of the situation, investing the reported border troubles with an aura of drama. A routine radio programme was interrupted at the weekend with the announcement that "the Syrian people have begun to consolidate their ranks . . . and to liberate Syria of Egyptian imperialism."

Ten minutes later, and similarly out of the blue, the announcer was back on the air with the statement: "In the light of experience of the Syrian-Egyptian Union, the Arabs have today begun to realise that the slogans of Arab unity and Arab nationalism are to the Cairo rulers nothing but a cover for their imperialist expansionist policy towards the other Arab countries."

A storm in a tea-cup or a crisis of serious dimensions? Jordan had no doubts. The U.A.R. decision to close the Syria-Jordan border at night was to provide cover under which Syrian army units could be concentrated on the Jordanian border.

Trouble in Jebel Druze? This was a "ridiculous demonstration" by means of which the Egyptians hoped to prop up their "tumbling régime" in Syria. The mistake they made, declared Amman radio, was to think that the danger to Syria came from without the country.

Had Nasser forgotten that no Syrian soldier had faith in him since all the efficient Syrian officers had been fired and Egyptians brought in to replace

them? And, asked the Amman commentator, in what might have been a flight of fancy or an indication of trouble brewing, how did they explain the rising tension in the Jebel Druze area of Syria?

In that region, alleged Amman, a widespread popular movement had begun to appear. Druze chieftains had held a series of meetings to discuss the activities of Egyptian intelligence agents who were acting in a manner contrary to Arab tradition, behaviour which the Druze people considered a challenge to their national sentiments and a disregard of their meritorious patriotism.

"Drop dead": "Wake up, man," Amman advised Nasser. "Find for yourself a suitable spot and kill yourself there. You do not belong to the Syrian army, nor does it belong to you."

There has been much hot air exchanged between Amman and Cairo in the past. It has never reached the vehemence of the present exchanges.

This point was taken as far away as Tunisia, where the official radio station, reporting that King Hussein had inspected Jordanian forces on the Syrian border, stated that, "An atmosphere of grave crisis prevails over the Syrian-Jordanian frontier at the present time. Diplomatic circles in Beirut fear that this crisis may lead to military operations."

This, then, was the background against which Israelis entered into their New Year celebrations. Whether it was to be a peaceful one, only the passage of days could tell.

KASSEM — PALESTINE PIMPERNEL ?

SETS BOUNDARIES TO NEW REPUBLIC

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Was Kassem responsible for the death of former Jordan Premier Hazza Majali? Since your correspondent in Beirut drew attention to this possibility a fortnight ago, I have been trying to ferret out the facts.

But, while Iraqis in high places will talk to you willingly—almost too willingly—on any subject under the sun, Jordan remains the one exception. Neither official spokesmen nor newspaper editors are volunteering opinions, even should they have them.

The clues have to be sought elsewhere, and those who seek them were presented with what might be a gift package in the form of a statement by Prime Minister



NASSER'S CRACK TROOPS ON SHOW
At top speed—but in what direction?

Kassem which he delivered, astonishingly enough, at a conference called last week to discuss Iraqi education.

"Inside and outside": Stressing his unwavering belief in the early "restoration" of Palestine to the Arab people, Kassem spoke of the active role being played by Iraq in seeking to bring this about. The honourable sons of the Iraqi people, he boasted, "act inside and outside their own country." The Arab people "have had confirmation" of the Iraqi role in establishing the Palestine republic.

"We," said Kassem, "have given hope to our Palestinian brethren; we gave them the idea and asked them to put it into effect . . . Now, national groups have emerged from all parts of Palestine. You will see for yourselves, you will witness and hear the result of this struggle. The result will be the uprising of our Palestinian brethren and the foundation of their immortal Palestinian republic, an effort for which we have provided funds, arms and men in sufficiency."

It was Iraq, claimed Kassem, that had given the Palestinians the idea of regaining their homeland. "Soon, you will see that the immortal Palestine republic is being established and founded on the sacred soil of Palestine—from Gaza and its region, from the occupied territory of Israel and from the west bank (of the Jordan). These are the boundaries of the immortal Palestine republic."

A hundred of each: Already, the nucleus of the Palestine army was in train-

ing in northern Iraq, he boasted. And, he said in an oblique reference which none of his audience fully understood but which they nevertheless applauded, each of these Palestine soldiers would be the equal of "one hundred atheists and one hundred renegade traitors."

That is about the sum total of what he said. Whether you consider it meaningful or just a lot of hot air depends on how much else you know and how much we all have yet to learn.

Something entirely different that is worth noting is the rap over the knuckles delivered by the Kremlin last week to the publisher of the newspaper *Thawrah*, the one journal which Kassem has almost exclusively favoured with his interviews and confidences in the past couple of months.

Final bark: *Thawrah* had suggested that it might not be possible for Arab nationalism to co-operate peaceably with communism. And Moscow spotted it. "It was the Soviet soldier who saved the world from the epidemic of Nazism," Moscow reminded the *Thawrah*, "and today it is the Soviet Army which still deters outsiders from usurping others' wealth, including that of the Arabs."

It will be interesting to see whether Kassem continues his close association with this newspaper. There was a hint of displeasure in Moscow's final words: "A popular proverb says — 'When you drive off the dog, know who his owner is.' We know who the owners of *Thawrah* are—and we are not intimidated . . ."

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THE PRESS AND AFRICA

WHO'S PLAYING THE ARAB GAME?

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

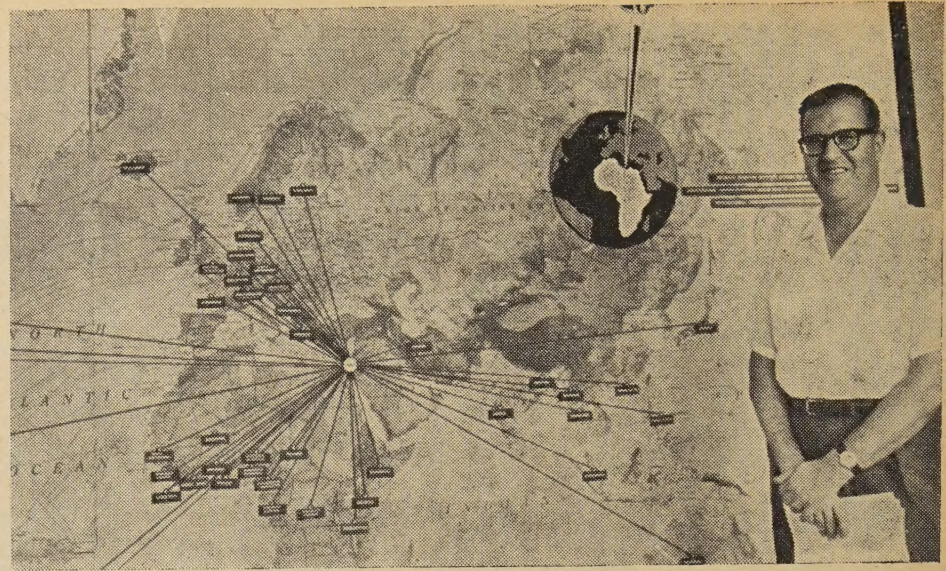
Within the African department of the Israel Foreign Ministry there has been growing resentment over what officials term the irresponsible reporting of the Israeli press on African affairs. This resentment boiled over this week in an interview given to me by a senior official of the department who, because of his civil service status, cannot be identified.

His views, however, are no less valid for this. What he had to say made good sense for even the most cursory reader of the Israeli press with knowledge of African affairs—and among these readers, my informant stressed, were the Prime Ministers of the African countries themselves.

Every news story or feature dealing with Africa reached the desks of the Prime Ministers concerned (in English or French translation) within five or six days after publication. (So, incidentally, he added, does the JEWISH OBSERVER or its French edition).

"Shocking": The amount of inaccurate, distorted, misleading—or just plainly untrue—information published in Israel about Africa was shocking, my informant charged.

As a case in point, he mentioned the



EBAN AND ISRAEL'S LINKS OF FRIENDSHIP
Things are not so black in Africa

way the Israel press reported the Addis Ababa Conference of African Nations. Instead of giving credit to the non-Arab delegations for their determined attitude with regard to Israel, they described a very minor concession as a shameful surrender to Arab extortion.

The final resolution, an extremely watered-down and emasculated version of what the U.A.R. delegation had demanded, was described as an anti-Israel resolution although it did not mention Israel at all.

Anything but pleased: It was only Michael Assaf, who later wrote a sober analysis of the Addis Ababa Conference in *Davar*, who described the situation correctly.

But meanwhile the damage had been

done. African governments which read the Israel press reports were anything but pleased by this misrepresentation of facts.

The Israel press, the official charged, seemed to be unaware that the United Arab Republic was doing its damndest to sabotage Israel's relations with Africa.

Dateline Tel Aviv: While, in the case of Addis Ababa, several newspapers simply did not understand what was going on, he said, in other instances they often published news whose only source was Cairo Radio.

There had been cases when a completely invented news item broadcast by Cairo Radio was published as a front-page story in Israel, cabled to Paris by *Agence France Presse*, and then appeared in West African newspapers with a Tel Aviv dateline.

Agence France Presse, the official declared, was shrewd enough not to swallow news from Cairo Radio, but if such a story was reprinted in the Israel press, Paris (or other news agencies for that matter) thought there must be something to it.

Wrong marriage: "Why is our press so masochistic?" he asked. "Why must every minor delay in the implementation of our economic or technical aid relations with Africa be attributed to political causes?"

Several months ago, he explained, a competent and usually reliable staff reporter of one of Israel's most respected dailies published a long article under the title "Is our honeymoon with Africa over?" The man had simply put two and two together and got three.

Recently, Cairo Radio broadcast that Ghana was going to expel all Israel flight

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instructors. The story, which was pure invention, was published here and then transmitted to Accra.

Justifiably sensitive: The official did not blame the press alone. Sometimes it was official or semi-official quarters that were over-hasty in making announcements about agreements that were only being negotiated; such premature publication might lead to cancellation.

African governments, he said, were quite justifiably sensitive to what was being said about them.

This applied in particular to exaggerated reports about Israel's technical aid. The way some public figures described it, Israel was building Africa single-handed. Africans, he said, appreciated that Israel felt proud of being so technically advanced that she was able to help them, but if they read exaggerated descriptions they were perfectly right in taking offence.

Not censorship: Foreign Ministry officials, he disclosed, have had some heart-to-heart talks with Israel newspaper editors and found most of them understanding, helpful and co-operative after hearing the situation explained. There has, indeed, been a very considerable change for the better.

The official told me that he obviously did not ask for censorship; all he wanted was accurate and responsible reporting, and fair, informed comment.

However, he admitted, he had had no luck with some of the lesser publications such as *Ya'ad*, a new weekly, which sometimes engages in cheap and nasty accusations against Israel's representatives in Africa. In spite of its tiny circulation, articles from *Ya'ad* were dutifully translated and read in African capitals.

Excellent opportunities: All this, he sighed, was only part of what Israel's diplomats in Africa had to contend with. It came on top of an incessant Arab propaganda campaign against Israel which required laborious, ant-like efforts at counter-action. The Arabs seized on every thing they could lay hands on to undermine Israel's position in Africa, and sometimes Israel's own press played right into their hands.

It should not be forgotten, he concluded, that Israel was interested in friendly relations with Africa not only on the political level. There were excellent opportunities for the expansion of trade from which both Israel and its African partners could derive very great benefit. The African market had hardly been tapped while Israel could buy large quantities of African produce. All this made an informed, balanced public opinion in Israel all the more important.

PARIS

HOW RUSSIA DISCRIMINATES

INTELLECTUALS BACK APPEAL TO MOSCOW

from our own correspondent

Paris:

A unique gathering of independent-minded intellectuals from fourteen countries voiced its support last Thursday for an appeal to the Soviet Union to examine the situation of its Jewish minority and to extend to them the rights already enjoyed by other minority groups inside the Soviet Union.

The appeal came at the end of a day-long conference on the problems of Soviet Jewry at which the main speaker was Dr. Nahum Goldmann and in which other participants included professor Martin Buber, Episcopalian Bishop of San Francisco James Pike and former French Minister Edouard Depreux.

From Dr. Goldmann came the facts of the Jewish position in the Soviet Union. One of the most striking was his revelation that while there was one Baptist minister to 1,100 worshippers and one orthodox priest to 1,800 worshippers, there was only one rabbi for every 23,000 practising Jews. And, despite the countless applications, only 15 students a year were admitted to the Moscow Yeshiva.

"Folksshtymme" banned: Among the other facts listed by Goldmann were:

- ¶ The first edition of the Jewish prayer book published in Russia in 40 years—it appeared in 1957—consisted of only 3,000 copies.
- ¶ The manufacture and import of all ritual objects, such as *mezuzot* and *tefilin*, is prohibited. Last year, the baking of *matzot* was forbidden.
- ¶ No Yiddish books were printed in the Soviet Union in 1958. Last year, three Jewish books were printed but only in editions of 3,000 copies of each—the majority for export.
- ¶ The Yiddish paper published in Birobidjan cannot be circulated outside that immediate area and the import of the Warsaw Yiddish newspaper *Folksshtymme* has been prohibited.

Tragic picture: It was clear, said Goldmann, that when these measures were contrasted with the more liberal attitude adopted in other communist countries, and even in the Soviet Union itself in its early years, "anti-Jewish discrimination is not an integral part of the communist régime."

Today's picture was a tragic one. Jews in Russia were given neither the right nor the possibility of leading a Jewish life. They could not even protest against this. They could only wait, pray and hope.

The resolution adopted at the end of the conference made an especial appeal to the Soviet Union to permit those Jews who had been separated from their families since the end of the war to rejoin them. Stress was laid on the fact that these appeals were based strictly on humanitarian considerations and that they had no international implications.

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IN THE NEWS

SOUR GRAPES OR SOBER NEWS?

MY MOST RECENT CHECK shows that there are now 58 Foreign Ministries which "take" the JEWISH OBSERVER. They include those of most of the new African states, virtually all the Arab and East European countries, most of the European and Commonwealth Foreign Ministries and the major countries of Latin America, and, of course, the State Department in Washington. The principal reason for this select sector of our readers, we have often been told, has been the penetrating if unorthodox coverage of Middle East news in the JEWISH OBSERVER. And we are hoping to give our readers in these coming months a considerable extension of this service.

MAN ON THE SPOT KNOWS BEST

In presenting this news we follow two simple rules: The first is that the man on the spot is in a better position to know what goes on in the area he covers, than we who are away from it. We therefore report what *he says*, not what we think he should say. The second rule is that news—or, in other words, correct information—should be the basis of policy, and not that policy should be the basis of news. There can be nothing more harmful to governments than the assumption that news must be presented so as not to conflict with their policies. It is this that has led to some of the greatest political blunders in our generation. One is therefore inclined to be rather sensitive when this or that kind, or not so kind, friend comes and points out that a particular item of news in the JEWISH OBSERVER conflicts with the "line" or even the "propaganda" of official policy.

ADVANCE INFORMATION —FANCIFUL REPORTING?

It happens quite often. There was, I recall, the bloody revolution in Baghdad on July 14, 1958. The official and accepted "line" throughout the western world, including Israel, was that Nasser was behind it. Our Baghdad correspondent said it was not so. He was right. A few months ago, our correspondent in Conakry sent us some striking despatches about the extent of Soviet and communist penetration of Guinea, and of the likelihood of Guinea becoming the first Soviet base of operations in West Africa. We were advised that this was not the



ITZHAK UNNA, ISRAEL'S PRESS ATTACHE IN LONDON
A pointer to press freedom—the line was sometimes bent

official view in London, Washington or Jerusalem. It turned out to be a most important piece of advance information.

Then, three weeks ago, after the assassination of the Jordan Prime Minister, our special correspondent in Beirut sent us a carefully documented report which suggested that the deed might well have been done by Kassem's men and not Nasser's. It presented a formidable array of evidence which has not yet been matched by anything which might show that it was Nasser's agents who carried out the bombing. What the report from Beirut did was to counsel caution before jumping to conclusions, and to show that there were more likely other hands at work than Nasser's. This brought us many enquiries, some irate, some puzzled and some interested. The irate ones wanted to know why we were playing into Nasser's hands by "defending him". The puzzled ones wanted to know why we did not follow the official Israeli "line" of blaming Nasser, and the interested ones wanted more information.

The point hardly needs elaborating. We believe our readers want us to report as accurately as we can all the relevant facts—and this we propose to continue to do, despite the somewhat sour-grapish comment in the *Jerusalem Post* about deviationist and "fanciful reporting" by our "fanciful Beirut correspondent".

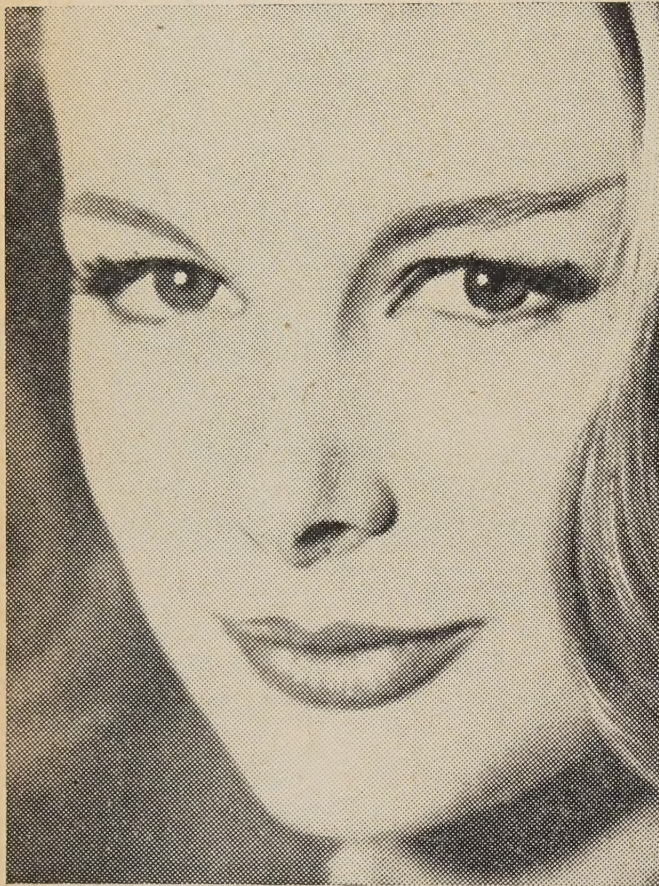
FENNER BROCKWAY PREFERS MAPAM

I WAS INTERESTED by a report in the Israeli press last week ascribing to Fenner Brockway, M.P., the statement that the left wing of the Labour Party was establishing close ties with Mapam on the lines of an agreement reached between him and members of the Mapam Central Committee. I asked Mr. Brockway when he got back to London to tell me some more about this agreement. He thought the Israel newspaper phraseology a little too definite. What happened, he explained, was that he had offered to arrange for Mapam's London representative to meet members of the Victory for Socialism group of the Labour Party and others of the left.

Mapam's ideas on the neutralisation of the Middle East, he believed, were similar not only to those of the left-wing groups he had in mind but also to the policy favoured by the Labour Party. While Mapai was the largest of the labour groups in Israel and had official relations with the Labour Party, Mapam's policy—to his mind—was nearer to that of left-wing socialism. He wanted to see some co-operation between the two, not only on the question of Middle East neutralisation and disarmament, but also on the position of the Arab minority in Israel.

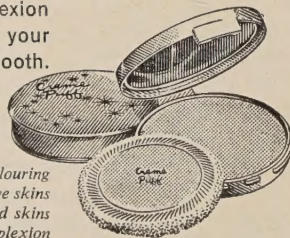
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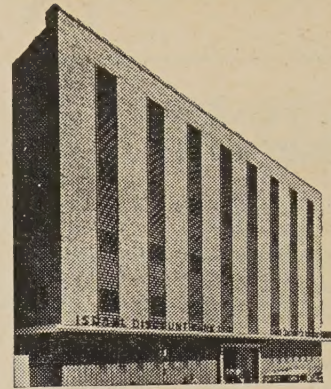


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IS THIS WHAT BANKS ARE FOR ?

TENENBAUM SPARKS NATIONAL CONTROVERSY

"Lending is a function of manufacturers, while the function of the banks seems to be to restrict credit." This is one of the surprising conclusions of the so-called "Tenenbaum report," "Israel's Industrial Finances—A Second Look."

Edward A. Tenenbaum examined Israel's entire capital structure, and then reported on it to both the Government of Israel and the United States International Co-operation Administration. It is a controversial report, and one which does not soft pedal contentious matters.

It examines the desirability of expanding industrial credit, for instance, a matter of long-standing debate between Government and Opposition, as well as among various ministries. The debate has been the more lively because development projects already enjoy long-term loans.

No short-term credit: Israeli industry, constantly suffering from "working capital problems" has developed its own system of obtaining the money it needs "by giving inter-business credit to itself and by resorting to the credit 'black market'."

While industry's long-term capital requirements have on the whole been met successfully through the Israel Industrial Development Bank, short-term credit for the expansion of existing productive capacity is just not obtainable.

The report thinks it should be: "Fear that inflation would result from an increase in credit is no longer justified. On the contrary, the economy has a need for an estimated £100 million of additional money supply during the next twelve months."

Only 75 per cent of capacity: Present practices not only encourage industry to resort to black market credit, but have also resulted in excessive expansion of consumer credit in the form of hire purchase, an additional inflationary factor.

Industry as a whole is operating at only 70-75 per cent of optimum capacity through lack of working capital. Says the report: "Many enterprises now fail to organise their work in a reasonably efficient manner, simply because they live from hand to mouth as regards raw materials, work in process, and finished goods."

"If they produce longer runs, they can schedule the use of machinery more efficiently, and their workers can develop

greater productivity on repetitive operations. However, in most cases, this would require working for stocks, to produce an entire year's sale of one item in several weeks or months. More working capital—or a different type of working capital—would be needed."

Production hampered: Tenenbaum's report goes on to quote numerous instances where production has been severely hampered or actually curtailed because of lack of credit, and cites one firm, a corset manufacturer who finds that: "Banks refuse to accept raw materials or work in process as security for credits, and have begun to ask the firm to pledge bills due from domestic customers."

"In effect [for export orders], this requires the pledge of proceeds from two orders, one domestic and one foreign, in order to get the working capital needed to finance one. All possible real estate and other fixed assets are already pledged as security for some of the firm's other borrowing, and the firm is heavily in debt to the black market (at 18 per cent interest)."

"The management has now decided not to borrow any more from the black market. Since this decision eliminates the last possibility of raising more working capital, the firm is turning down export orders and has stopped expanding production, although output is now around only 75 per cent of capacity."

"Lack of working capital": Another firm has lost important foreign orders "because it did not have a stock of special imported supplies on hand. The firm



ISRAELI MANUFACTURERS SHOW THEIR WARES
Living from hand to mouth?

cannot borrow the money to finance an increase in stocks."

The report concludes that, "as long as there is a lack of such working capital, many firms will continue to produce short runs to fill individual orders, relying on their ability as bankers to attract buyers on credit, rather than their ability as producers to lower costs and increase volume."

Officially, consumer credit is frowned on, but unofficially it flourishes. The report says: "Many retailers . . . absorb the heavy cost of credit out of swollen profit margins that developed during inflation. However, several distributors of bottled gas, including the largest oil companies in Israel, openly advertise and sell kitchen ranges on regular instalment plans."

"Spendthrifts and money-lenders": "In a typical plan, gas ranges selling for £280 may be bought for 20 monthly instalments of £17.80 or a total of £356. The credit charges of £76 amount to 27

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per cent for an average of ten months' credit, or an annual rate of 32.4 per cent. This is a violation of Israel's strict usury law, under which the maximum rate of interest is supposed to be 11 per cent."

Expanded legitimate credit facilities at normal interest rates would permit industry to operate at full capacity, with a resultant lowering of costs, and eventually, of prices. The report considers that, if the present system is allowed to continue, it "will turn Israel from a nation of farmers and industrial producers into a nation of spendthrifts and money-lenders".

The Tenenbaum report is clearly not the last word. It has restarted the discussion of the policy of the Bank of Israel. The Bank's Governor, David Horowitz, has already shown that he believes that the problem of inflation cannot be dealt with by viewing it only from the manufacturer's position. The discussion can now get to grips with the real problems, thanks to the Tenenbaum report.

(What Horowitz thinks—page 15)

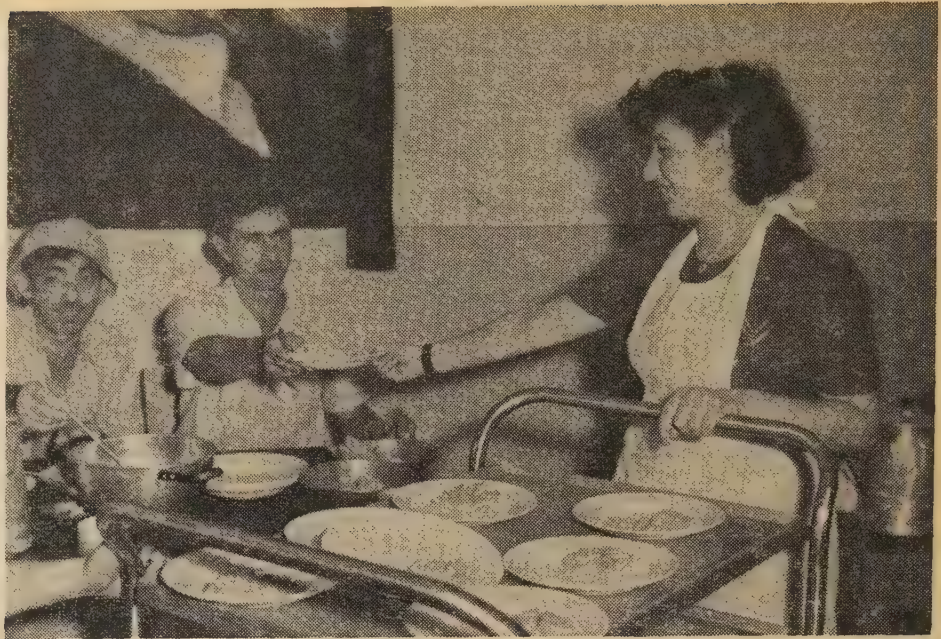
KIBBUTZIM DEEP IN THE RED

AS MUCH AS £175m. ?

By setting up a consolidation loan fund for kibbutzim and moshavim—a hundred or so of them—Finance Minister Eshkol has once more focused attention on the main problem of almost all agricultural settlements—debt.

Exact figures are impossible to obtain, but the figure most frequently mentioned is £9,000 (some £1,750) a head for the kibbutzim. Since 5 per cent of the country's population are kibbutzniks, this would make the kibbutzim's total indebtedness £900,000,000.

However, nobody really knows how deep in debt the settlements have got, because the much talked-of figure of £9,000 a head seems to refer only to



HAVING IT TOO GOOD?
Kibbutz living standards soar—and so do their debts

debts incurred in the securing of commercial credit.

"Black market" credit : A condition of the granting of a loan by the Treasury from the consolidation fund, is that the settlement receiving the loan must first disclose the names of its creditors. This, many settlements, otherwise eligible for loans, have refused to do.

When it is realised that (according to a recent Bank of Israel study) £40 million a year of "black market" credit goes to the settlements, mainly the kibbutzim, their reason for refusing to divulge details becomes clear.

As soon as the names of the people or organisations extending "black market" credits became known to the authorities, appropriate action would be taken by income tax officials, among others, and the kibbutzim would find their sources of credit drying up. As long as there is insufficient credit available through normal channels, this would be a disaster.

Economic factors ignored : To understand the heavy indebtedness of the kibbutzim (and other settlements), and their unworried use of deficit financing to keep going, one has to go back to their origins.

They were established first and foremost as points of settlement, and security considerations played an important part in the selection of locations. Whether they could become viable entities was not considered—or at least was not thought to be of very great importance.

J.N.F. funds and money from other organisations and institutions were allo-

cated for political and national reasons. Economic self-sufficiency, let alone profitability, did not enter into the calculations of those making the allocations.

No books kept : Most kibbutzim kept no books of any kind, and in 1933 American donors, among others, suddenly realised that nobody knew what was happening to Zionist funds, and demanded an accounting.

It was not a very detailed one. In the end, the Jewish national authorities finally annulled all debts on the grounds that the money had been spent on work of national importance—stone-clearing, road building, afforestation, etc.

The agricultural settlements started again, with a clean sheet, and most of them have kept books since. However, whether or not loans are repayable is still hotly debated.

"In the national interest" : A number of kibbutzim claim, with some justification, that the work they do is not done for their own gain but in the national interest, and that therefore, the money they receive to finance their operations should be considered a grant and not a loan.

Many of the border settlements, including new ones established after 1948, take this point of view, and in numerous cases the public is on their side. But even if it were completely justified, the well established kibbutzim and moshavim fall into a different category.

The new settlements find it extremely difficult to reach the break-even point, and even more so to make a profit. For the older settlements, this achievement is well in the past. They are heavily in

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debt today, not because they have to struggle against the difficulties of barren soil, lack of water, and so on, but because they have been living beyond their means.

Living standards soar: In common with town dwellers throughout the country, the settlements have raised their standard of living faster and higher than is justified by their income. But they have more reasons, perhaps, than Israel's urban dwellers for doing so.

In Israel, as in other countries, the trend is for people to leave the country for the towns. In order to persuade their members to stay in the country, the settlements have tried to provide an incentive by providing as high a standard of living as obtains in the towns.

From the ideological point of view, this behaviour seems difficult to justify, but from the social and psychological points of view it is much more acceptable. After all, at least in the older settlements, those who benefit most from the higher standard of living are those who really roughed it in days gone by.

Search for fleshpots: Leaving ideology and psychology aside, however, there is no doubt at all that pursuing their present course is going to lead the agricultural settlements into even greater economic trouble.

The co-operative sector's difficulties are not the result of mixed farming instead of one-crop farming, as many people claim. Except for the Negev, intensive farming is still the most suitable for Israel.

What gets the kibbutzim into difficulties is their attempt—so far an unsuccessful one—to combine their socialist outlook and theories which stem from the nineteenth century, with a search for the fleshpots which characterise the twentieth.

ARE ISRAELIS TOO COMPLACENT ABOUT THE ECONOMY?

HOROWITZ PUTS HIS CASE FOR MONETARY "AUSTERITY"

David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, is emphatic in his belief that any expansion of credit would be inflationary and would adversely affect Israel's balance of trade, leading in the long run to the loss "of the one great chance to reach economic independence."

Horowitz has now given his reasons for advocating monetary "austerity" in Israel, and for his belief that "monetary expansion generating inflationary pressures" is the "Achilles heel and most vul-



ISRAEL BANK GOVERNOR DAVID HOROWITZ
The wrong road to salvation

nerable point of Israel's economy."

The main and decisive test of Israel's progress towards economic independence, he asserts, is her balance of trade. Within the last five years, only two showed a real improvement through the reduction of the excess of imports over exports. In 1958 the improvement amounted to \$13 million, in 1959—\$30 million. These were the years of the slowest increase in the means of payment.

"Full employment": "We live in a period of full employment." In 1955 there were 10,750 unemployed. In the

first half of 1960, the figure was 6,300, a decline of 14 per cent in five years. At present there is hardly a sufficient quantity of dormant factors of production to allow, by injection of purchasing power, a further expansion of production.

—The assumption of some economists, says Horowitz, that an expansion of credit will automatically lead to increased output seems erroneous. The insufficient utilisation of the country's production capacity is the result of the saturation of the domestic market, and insufficient competitive ability on foreign markets—

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not of shortage of credits. Export credits are available in plenty and liberally extended. It can be assumed that, with the expansion of credit, inflationary processes would be accelerated and lead to increased consumption.

This would increase the excess of imports over exports, and would lead to a deterioration of the balance of trade and exhaustion of the country's foreign currency reserves.

"Needed — a balanced economic policy": The attack on the policy of monetary restraint is taking place, in the Bank Governor's opinion, at a time of extraordinary expansion in money supply and credit volume. In the first six months of 1960, means of payment increased by £105 million, and credits by a total of £48 million.

This inflation in Israel was not reflected in physical shortages or price increases, but in the fact that all the large increment of production was used for the saturation of the home market, which was steadily expanding because of the inflation in purchasing power, without in any way decreasing Israel's dependence on assistance or credits from a number of foreign countries.

From this, Horowitz concludes that "the rapid growth of our production is satisfactory and represents a great and significant achievement." But it was monetary expansion, which was "the Achilles heel of our economy." For it generated inflationary pressures, which slowed up the improvement in the balance of trade. This was in spite of the fact that £4,000 million had been invested in the Israel economy, and the Gross National Product had increased by £2,000 million, during the last five years (at constant prices, calculated on the basis of the year 1957).

Central psychological feature: Horowitz then explained that the £662 million increase, during 1958 and 1959, in the value of production, equalled the entire deficit in the trade balance of the country. This did not mean that Israel could attain economic independence in two years, as other factors were decisive, but it went far to show the importance of monetary restraint, and opened broad vistas for approaching economic independence if the unhappy race between increased production and monetary expansion could be halted.

And he warned that "the many theories . . . purporting to show . . . monetary expansion as the road to salvation, serve to encourage complacency, which is in any case the central psychological feature of Israel's social milieu in its reaction to its economic problems."

GHANA MINISTER SEEKS ISRAEL AID

PERSONAL MISSION TO FIND POULTRY EXPERT

from Ursula Wasserman

Tel Aviv:

Komla Agbeli Gbedemah, Ghana's Finance Minister for the last 6 years, arrived in Israel last week for a six-day private visit. He will be meeting the Prime Minister and other high Government officials, but the object of Mr. Gbedemah's visit is technical assistance in his capacity as a private farmer.



GHANA'S AGRICULTURE MINISTRY
Not all the plans are hatched

Despite a tiring flight and a round of welcomes, Gbedemah seemed fresh and completely relaxed when interviewed by the JEWISH OBSERVER on the evening of his arrival. "All you need," he said, "is courage and initiative and of course the basic capital investment for a project like the one I have started."

His own life story is a study in courage and initiative. Having been brought up and educated entirely within the borders of his native country, Gbedemah tried his hand at many professions, from business to teaching and from industry to farming. He has been active in politics for 13 years.

Helped to create Ghana: During the second World War, he ran a supply depot for the Allied forces in Accra, and it was only after the war, when Kwame Nkrumah returned in 1947, that the two former college friends of 21 years before, teamed up to help create present-day Ghana. "For a whole year after Nkrumah returned," Gbedemah told me, "we shared one bed. That kind of fellowship makes for close relations."

With political independence firmly established, economic independence became the next most urgent goal. This can only be achieved, Gbedemah believes, if Ghana learns to process the fruits of its soil and the produce of its farms.

To set an example, the Finance Minister, in his capacity as a farmer—his 58-acre farm lies on the banks of the Volta River—has now decided to establish the first modern poultry meat processing plant in Ghana.

"Determined to find an expert": Starting originally with poultry for egg production, the farm, in which £65,000 has been invested to date, will now raise its own chickens for meat, slaughter them on the spot and deep-freeze them for storage and year-round distribution. Refrigeration equipment has been ordered from England, and will be installed and run by an English refrigeration expert.

It is about poultry breeding that Gbedemah came here for assistance. "I am determined not to leave this country," he declared, "without having signed up a poultry breeding expert. This is the main purpose of my present trip"—his second to Israel, incidentally—"and unless I succeed I shall not regard my mission as accomplished."

However, poultry is only a beginning, and 35 acres have been set aside on the Volta River farm for cattle raising and future meat production. This is of great importance in a country like Ghana, where cattle have traditionally been regarded as capital rather than the means of establishing a modern dairy and meat industry.

"Practice wanted, not theory": Industrialisation, in Gbedemah's view, is of the utmost importance, especially for developing Ghana's natural resources. "It is no use preaching industrialisation in theory," he said. "Somebody has to show the farmers how it can be done in practice. Where one succeeds, others will more readily follow."

Thus, President Nkrumah's chief aide, not content with working out his country's future development on paper, has set himself the task of translating his own blue-prints into reality.

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KNESSET

TIME BEGINS TO TELL

ISRAEL PARLIAMENT'S CHANGING CHARACTER

from Shraga Milstein

Jerusalem :

Now that the Fourth Kneset's first session is past, it is possible to evaluate the performance of the "new boys" and to sum up the characteristics which make this Kneset different from its predecessors.

Of the 120 members of the Fourth Kneset, no fewer than 32 are new—the largest number of new members ever. They have not yet become fully conversant with every aspect of the Kneset's work, but this disadvantage will be overcome in the course of time.

Most of the new members come from a different sociological background from that of the veteran members, and they also represent a newer, younger element of the population, one which lacks political experience.

Leaders the same : One of the results of this situation has been that, despite other changes in the make-up of the Kneset, effective leadership of the country remains in the hands of the same small group of people who were in the saddle in 1948, when the State was established.

Mapai is, of course, by far the largest party, and has a very large proportion of



CHAIM MEGURI-COHEN, HERUT
A minority aspect

"new boys" not as yet completely at home with parliamentary procedure. Nevertheless, here as in the other parties, when decisions have to be taken, almost all the members of the party are consulted. This is even more true of the small parties.

In practice, it has resulted in the

WHEN KNESSET MEMBERS IMMIGRATED

YEAR	Third Kneset Members	%	Fourth Kneset Members	%
1905-1917	7	6.3	7	6.1
1918-1924	33	29.4	21	18.6
1925-1933	24	21.4	29	25.7
1934-1947	30	26.8	32	28.3
After 1948	5	4.5	8	7.1
Israeli-born	13	11.6	16	14.2

amendment of a number of Government measures submitted to the Kneset, since voices of opposition within the coalition have been able to make themselves heard and their influence decisive.

Internecine strife : This state of affairs is in direct contrast with the situation prevailing among the official opposition. There are 31 Opposition M.K.'s, as against 89 Government members—a smaller "agin the Government" group than in the Third Kneset.

They are much less effective than their numbers might lead one to suppose. In the western countries, opposition parties which are numerically quite strong have declined in effectiveness because, experts government have become increasingly blurred.

In Israel this is not the reason. The Opposition were very vocal during the Fourth Kneset's first session, but what

ETHNIC MAKE-UP OF THE KNESSET

Country of Origin	Third Kneset Members	%	Fourth Kneset Members	%
Russia	44	39.2	36	31.9
Poland	36	32	38	33.6
Israel	13	11.7	17	15
Austria & Germany	8	7.2	7	6.2
Rumania & Hungary	2	1.8	4	3.5
Asia & Africa	5	4.5	9	8
Other Countries	4*	3.6	2**	1.8

* 3 from Bulgaria, 1 from Canada.

** 1 from Bulgaria, 1 from South Africa.

militates against a really effective Opposition group is the fact that its constituent parties are often more bitterly opposed to each other than they are to the Government.

Lower average age : The influx of young members into the Kneset has resulted in its average age falling, although even now, four out of five Kneset members are over forty.

It is not only in terms of age that the make-up of the Fourth Kneset differs from the Third. Ethnically, it is quite different too. The Wadi Salib and Migdal Emek riots obviously had an effect on the elections—and the electorate—and although the idea of community parties was short-lived, the existing political parties went out of their way to appoint Sephardi and oriental nominees to some safe and fairly safe seats, without too much concern for their suitability.

The underprivileged : There is no doubt



YA'COV KATZ, AGUDAH
Orthodox approach



IDOV COHEN, PROGRESSIVE
East European complex

that some sections of the population, more especially the Sephardis and the oriental Jews, consider themselves under-privileged when it comes to jobs, education, housing and that much coveted possession influence.

Under the pressure of the riots, the parties fell over themselves to try and prove to the voters that they intended to give the underprivileged a bigger say in the country's affairs.

Almost without exception, party propaganda did not concern itself with the merits of a candidate, but with the fact that he was a member of this or that particular community.

Despite the rise in the number of African, Asian and Israeli-born M.K.'s, the fact still remains, however, that two out of three members are of east European origin.



GIDEON BEN-ISRAEL, MAPAI
One of the 32

Progress towards normality: Just the same, considerable progress has been made towards a situation where the various sections of the population will be represented more in proportion to their size.

In the Third Knesset, very nearly 40 per cent (39.2) of Jewish Knesset members were of Russian origin. In the population as a whole, only 3.2 per cent were of Russian origin.

The figures were the other way round for the Afro-Asian members of the public. 29.3 per cent of the population originate in Africa or Asia. The percentage of members of the Third Knesset who came from those same countries was a mere 4½ per cent—but this had almost doubled in the Fourth Knesset to 8 per cent.

This state of affairs has to be seen against the background of events in Palestine during the last seventy or eighty years.

The majority of Israel's population have at one time or other been immigrants. Coming as they have from scores of countries, they have differing levels of culture and education, and differing ideas as to what these intangible concepts mean.

Many from Russia: Furthermore, they did not all immigrate at the same time. Ever since the idea of political Zionism first took root, there have been waves of immigration from Europe and elsewhere.

The end result has been that those who came first are more heavily represented in the country's institutions than are those who came amongst later settlers.

Many of the earliest immigrants were from Russia, while the majority of the

AGE OF KNESSET MEMBERS

AGE GROUP	Third Knesset		Fourth Knesset	
	Members	%	Members	%
Under 40	6	5	10	8.3
41-50	35	29.2	43	35.8
51-60	45	37.5	47	39.2
61-70	24	20	15	12.5
Over 70	10	8.3	5	4.2

country's oriental communities came to Israel after the establishment of the State.

Thus the fact that they are now represented in the Knesset points to a certain "normalisation" of the situation.

Not only has the number of Israeli-



SPEAKER LUZ AND CLERK ROSETTE
An eye on procedure

born M.K.'s increased, but those who immigrated after 1934, and more particularly after 1948, are much more strongly represented in the Fourth Knesset than they were in the third of Israel's parliaments.

Thorough maturity: Observers seem to be agreed that the Fourth Knesset is fully up to the calibre of the three which preceded it. Because of its greater proportion of younger and less politically experienced members, however, it may need rather longer to get fully into the swing of things. Of its maturity, though, there is no doubt.

* All statistics in this article were supplied by the Knesset Secretariat, and are published here for the first time.

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from our own correspondent

New York :

There are no plans on the part of organised American Jewry to do anything more about the Krushchev visit than to encourage rabbis to dwell on the situation of Soviet Jewry in the course of their High Holy Day sermons.

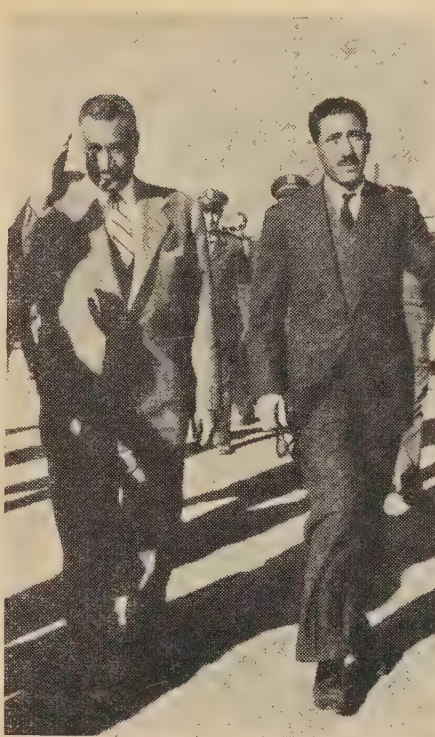
Some militant groups wanted to stage a demonstration, but, in view of the fact that a group called the Assembly of Captive Nations, various labour groups, ethnic groups and others had all announced various picketing, mass booing and other demonstrations to embarrass Krushchev, the Jewish leaders came to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to get involved in this sort of activity, if for no other reason than that the circumstances of the captive nations, for instance, are quite different from those of the Jews in the Soviet bloc.

Then there was the question of Nasser. Some groups felt that this was a case where some really vociferous manifestation of displeasure should be forthcoming and one group at least was known to be mobilising a considerable youth picket line. But, again, the generally accepted view was that it was not opportune and might provide Nasser with more publicity than he would otherwise get.

Congressmen protest : The views of leaders are not always heeded and there is no telling what individuals may do off their own bats. Many have already told their Senators and Congressmen how they feel, particularly about the visit of Nasser. The result has been that at least two Congressmen—New Yorkers Halpern and Farbstein—have protested to the President against any hospitality being accorded to the U.A.R. President.

These two outspoken legislators suggested that "Nasser is no more deserving of American respect and hospitality than the other dictators who have invited themselves here—Krushchev, Castro and Tito."

A hint that the Administration was planning to invite Nasser to Washington was clearly evident in a front-page story that *The New York Times* featured under the heading: "U.S. Weighs Bid to Tito, Nasser; Strong Protests by Public



CAIRO SEND-OFF
Kamel's last straw

Feared in Washington."

Way to do it ? Part of the story said: "Both leaders are coming to the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly . . . the White House and the State Department fear strong protests from Zionist and Roman Catholic quarters should invitations be extended."

One shrewd diplomatic observer commented: "Sure, that's the way to do it. Tell the press you're awfully worried by what the Jews think about inviting Nasser . . . then go ahead and invite him anyway. . . ."

While Congressmen Halpern and Farbstein and other Americans may consider placing Krushchev, Nasser and Tito in the same category, Secretary of State Herter made it clear at his press conference that he did not go along with this view.

Candidates attacked : One newsman, pointing out that "there are many people in this country who have strong feelings about Gamal Abdel Nasser", asked if there would be any restrictions on his movements. "Those have not been considered," Herter replied.

He has not as yet replied to suggestions that if Nasser is not *persona non grata*, then surely his ambassadors to the United States deserves such classification. Ambassador Mustafa Kamel is reported to have denounced both Nixon and Kennedy for catering to "the Jewish minority." Kamel's remarks were reportedly made at a gathering of 500 Arab students now in the United States.

The diplomat attacked Nixon and Kennedy for their comments at the recent Zionist Organisation annual convention. He told the students that the remarks of the two candidates were "unwarranted, aggravating, provocative and unfair . . . we can hardly believe these speeches are American pronouncements."

Native bigots enough : The Ambassador felt compelled to urge the Arab students—there are now 4,000 in all in the United States—to "spread the truth among all your American friends" about Arab-Israel relations.

When Congressman Halpern heard of this, he suggested that Herter consider declaring Kamel *persona non grata*. "There has been difficulty enough with native bigots injecting religious issues into the current election campaign without the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic entering the fray," he said.

Freedom of seas : The effect of Israel's isolation from Arab markets was referred to by Austin J. Tobin, the Executive Director of the New York Port Authority, in a report to a State of Israel Bond conference in Washington. Austin said Israel had been placed in the position of an island whose economic survival depended on its freedom to sail the seas and on extensive port development.

Tobin visited Israel last May at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to investigate the need for expanded port facilities. Supporting Israel's request for a \$64,000,000 loan to build a new deep water port at Ashdod, and to improve Haifa and Eilat ports, Austin said the request by Israel had been based on the very real expectation that Israel's trade would double in the next ten years.

Just a few days before Tobin spoke, the Bank announced that it would extend a \$27,500,000 loan for construction of the Ashdod port.

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BOOKS

WANTED—MORE JEWISH REALISM

JEWISH VALUES, by Rabbi Dr. Louis Jacobs; 160 pp.; (Valentine, Mitchell) 21s.

It seems to me a little anachronistic to publish a book with the title *Jewish Values* in the 'sixties of the twentieth century. Dr. Jacobs is a very learned man, and his reading is of books written in other eras. It may be, therefore, that Bachya appeals more to him than Sartre, and the title he has given to this latest publication of his does not strike him as strange.

I remember, many decades ago, Dr. Westermarck of Finland addressing a seminar in London and opening with these words: "Every religion is founded on fear. . . ." When the time for discussion came round, I crossed swords with him and said: "Judaism is founded on love. . . ." It was the love of God, "with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your might" that was preached in the Bible, and this verse had become the focal point of our prayers. From the book under review, I see that the Professor and I had taken, quite unnecessarily, two extreme points of view. For Dr. Jacobs "the fear of heaven" is as much a Jewish value as "the love of God."

For those of us familiar with the Zohar, the love of God is something warm, passionate, pulsating—meaning what the man who illustrates the paperbacks means. But the author of this book is also a rabbi, and he keeps his thoughts and his ideas well under control. For him this love of God is something very far

from love as understood by the normal reader. For he asks, very logically, how can one *command* a Jew to love his God? This is a contradiction in terms. Love must be free and uninhibited, or else it is not love. The mystic, like the Hassid, has never felt this dichotomy. And then asks Dr. Jacobs, "Does God need our love? Does He lack something if we withhold it from Him?" I leave you to follow the wise author through these mediaeval alley-ways of thought.

But suppose you want to read further. I presume you will go straight to the last chapter, which deals with peace. For if Judaism has nothing of value to say to the modern reader on this momentous problem, then goodbye to Judaism and to most other "isms" at the same time. So, jumping the chapters on Holiness, Humility, Compassion and Truth, I landed on the last—and short—chapter on Peace. Six pages in all: but then I might find *multum in parvo*.

The chapter starts suavely, if somewhat irrelevantly, with the fact that Peace is one of the names of God. The blessing of the priests ends with the word Peace. Grace after Meals and the Amidah end with the word Peace. Yes—but . . . the words are "God will give strength to His people. God will bless His people with peace." To this Ben-Gurion has added the gloss: "So long as Israel is strong and can fight its own battles—only then will God give His people peace!" Dr. Jacobs gives the gloss of the Besht, who is supposed to have said that the words mean, "peace is the fruit of inner strength." It cannot be said that, until now, the learned author has thrown much light on the problem of war and peace which faces this sad, war-tossed century.

The author continues: "That war is a great evil is underlined on many pages of Jewish teaching. Although the Bible appears" (why appears?) "to sanction war, it requires little reflection to recognise that the Biblical ideal is the total abolition of war." This comforting thought, if challenged, would be difficult to defend. I know the all too hackneyed verse, referred to on the same page, "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares," but if one reads the context in which it occurs, it is doubtful whether it lends itself to Dr. Jacobs' broad generalisation. Let that be. There is a happier reference to the Mechilta, one

of our oldest commentaries on the Bible, where it is said: "He who makes peace between city and city, between people and people, between government and government, will certainly be spared from suffering."

We have now reached the penultimate page of the book and found very little in the way of a guiding light, not even a flickering candle. But worse is to come: "...in a world from which war has not as yet been abolished, Judaism recognises the realities of the situation. . . . It is clear that Judaism does not call for a policy of passive non-resistance . . . A war of defence is not only permitted but is advocated." In support of this view he quotes the Talmudic phrase: "If one comes to slay thee, forestall by slaying him." At this point many a reader will have lost patience. He will see that he has come to the end of the book and the burning question of the day—nuclear weapons or not—has not been touched upon. Let him, if he can, curb his temper, for now, hidden away in a nine line bracket, we are to receive an answer. If we do not know the answer of Judaism, we shall, at least, know that of the author.

Now we come to nuclear weapons, wrapped up, hidden away, in a bracket. "But if this is the justification for a war of defence it would seem"—note the word "seem"—"to rule out the use of nuclear weapons in defence because the probable consequences of the use of these weapons would be to wipe out the larger portion of the whole human race. . . ." That is all, dearly beloved brethren, that Judaism, through its interpreter in "Jewish Values," has to offer us on the outstanding moral question of the day. Here is a matter for tears.

The reader who has the courage to go through this somewhat unrealistic book will find a well-known limerick on p. 114. He will read an amusing "quote" from Betjeman on p. 95, a naughty citation from Lord Birkenhead on p. 67, a wise quip of Dean Inge on p. 62, and a penetrating piece of psychology from Luzzatto on p. 110. And, happily, the last word in the book is "peace."

E.D.G.

THE PERILS OF ZEALOTRY

THE SON OF A STAR, by Poul Borchsenius; illustrations, index, 224 pp.; (Allen & Unwin) 25s.

This remarkable and outstanding book has infuriated the specialists. The theologians, the archaeologists and the academic historians have found fault with a reference here, an interpretation there and

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even with an occasional nuance of translation. They have scoffed at the book because it is so readable, so exciting and so real, quite unlike their conception of what should be the story of the Jews from the destruction of Jerusalem to the last rebellion against the Romans.

Yet, this is a book which has far more to it than a popular retelling of a significant sector of Jewish history which is far too little known. It is a book which can be enjoyed as literature, and it is a book that carries within it the discussion of one of the most acute problems that has faced Jewish leadership at every great crisis in the history of the Jews. It is as applicable to Ben-Gurion as it was to the leaders who shaped the policies of the two great rebellions against the Romans which are here described. For Pastor Borchsenius raises in vivid forms the clash between Zealotry and Diplomacy. He brings out more vividly even than did Professor Salo Baron in his great history the damage which zealotry has done to Jewish thinking and the shaping of Jewish policy.

He shows graphically how the Jewish leaders on both occasions, in the rebellion of 66 C.E. and in that of 132 C.E. failed to win the full support of Diaspora Jewry and equally failed to win allies among the many discontented subject peoples of the Roman Empire. Zealotry led to a deliberate, self-imposed, political and military isolation of Palestine Jewry—and led to its terrible and costly defeat on both occasions. Yet the author of this book is not lacking in understanding of the magnificent spirit, courage and loyalty to Judaism which inspired the Zealots; but it was not enough. Wisdom and an understanding for the politics of the day are equally important. And this the Zealots lacked. And Palestine Jewry paid the terrible price—twice—for this failure.

One need hardly underline the relevance of this theme in our own time. For we can more fully appreciate against this background what Weizmann and Ben-Gurion have done for Palestine in our day. By rejecting the philosophy and policy of zealotry, they overcame the three major crises that faced modern Israel: 1947 in the United Nations, 1948 in Palestine and 1956 in the Sinai Peninsula. On all three occasions Israel did not have to stand alone and was not defeated.

The author of this book, which has already sold over 50,000 copies in its original Danish, is himself a remarkable man. He knows Israel and has written a short biography of Ben-Gurion. But what is much more, he understands Israel and its whole background, and his judgments

on many things connected with it are informed, fresh and inspired by an understanding sympathy that shines through every page of this beautifully produced book.

Jon Kimche

MAN ON THE SPOT

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, by Robert St. John; index, 236 pp.; (Hutchinson) 25s.

Anyone who knows—or wants to know—anything about the Balkans must read this book. It is one of the most interesting and exciting I have ever read. The popular image of south-east Europe which launched a thousand musicals (with its dashing, bemedalled counts, gracious ladies, buxom peasant girls and wild gypsy orchestras) was, in fact, reality. What went unsung but also existed were the thousands of starving peasants, the old men who were used as beasts of burden, and the corruption in high places and sadism which were commonplace.

Robert St. John, a correspondent for Associated Press in the Balkans during the early stages of World War II, vividly describes both sides of the coin and the manner in which the near-feudal kingdoms collapsed and degenerated into barbarism at the approach of the Nazi armies. Some of the facts he relates are grim. In Bucharest, for example, members of the Legion of the Archangel Michael, mumbling prayers and claspng crucifixes in their hands, assembled at an abattoir one night and put 200 Jews through all the stages of animals at slaughter.

That the people of the Balkans could be subjects for a quaint musical is apparent, though, when the author tells how three rival factions each placed a microphone in every room of King Carol's palace, and how the Carol Line, which cost millions, consisted of three strands of barbed wire.

Most of the general events depicted in the book are gripping, but no less thrilling, and very often humorous, are St. John's own experiences. How he tracked stories down, covered them, dispatched them, fought with censors and competed with other correspondents makes fascinating reading.

Later, the author was wounded in Greece and barely managed to escape from Europe before the German army's relentless advance. St. John, who has written ten other books, including a biography of Ben-Gurion, has made *Foreign Correspondent* read like a "hot" front-page news story.

Adam Lynford

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ZIONISM

UNPOPULAR PIE-IN-THE-SKY POLICY

PRESENT CONDITIONS UPSET ELATH PIONEERS

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

For a long time, Israelis prepared to rough it and live at Elath were freed from income tax payments as a consolation. Then this concession was pared down to a £400 a year tax-free quota.

When recent discussions about reducing Elath's advantages still further finally resulted in a proposal to reduce the tax-free quota to £300 per year, the outcry could almost be heard on the other side of the Gulf of Akaba.

All the doubts about the future, complaints about the present, and feelings of self-righteousness, never far from the surface of the pioneer's character, broke through. Some of the protests have a very real basis in fact.

Fresh food is dear : There is no hospi-



TIME OFF FOR A GRUMBLE
But it costs more to cool down

tal in Elath, for instance. Anyone who is ill enough for hospital treatment has to be transferred to Beersheba, five and a half hours away by road. Also, fresh food tends to be expensive, because local tradesmen add on the cost of transporting it by truck or air.

People living in Elath complain that, when the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sent investigators along to look into the excessive prices charged for consumer goods, the news leaked out in advance. Prices were reduced for the two days the investigators were there, but as soon as they had concluded their two-day visit and reported that prices seemed to be normal, up they went again.

It can get pretty hot in Elath too. For most of the six-month summer season, the daily temperature is over 100° F in the shade. Most Elathis cannot afford air conditioning, and if they want a long, cold drink they have to pay 25 agorot for it. Other Israelis pay 16.

No enthusiasm for future : To top off the list of complaints, a recent dispute about loading charges in the harbour has left many people confused and worried about their prospects, and the future of Elath.

Last week, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion tried to divert local leaders from their present-day troubles by painting a bright picture of Elath as it would be in ten years' time. He was not very successful. His descriptions of the flourishing cities that will grow up at Mitzpe Ramon, Dimona and other Negev focal points left Elath's notables cold, so to speak.

Their enthusiasm was not kindled even when Ben-Gurion asserted that Elath may well have a bigger harbour than Haifa in ten years from now, and that there will be no need to go north for anything because everything will be available in Elath itself.

Some left : Regardless of his announcement that £500 million will be available during the next decade for investment in the Negev, Elath's pioneers refused to have their imagination fired. In fact, some of them actually packed up and left, when it became clear that the income tax concessions were not quite as good as had been advertised, while the cost of living was higher and life less comfortable.

But despite their grumbles, Elathis would do well to think over a number of facts bearing on their situation. During the last three years, for instance, over £3 million have been spent on the harbour. A new quay capable of accommodating ships up to 7,000 tons has been built, loading and unloading facilities improved, and trade expanded by leaps and bounds.

From 41,000 tons of goods handled at Elath in 1957, the figure rose to 59,000 tons in 1958, and 131,000 in 1959. This year it will go even higher. In 1957, Elath handled 2 per cent of Israel's import-export trade. Last year, this quadrupled to 8 per cent—cement, phosphates and potash for the Far East, East Africa and South Africa made up most of it.

Port charges high : True, until Ben-Gurion's announcement, plans for further expanding the port were inadequate for future requirements, but now it is hoped



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THE ENGLISH JEWRY UNDER ANGEVIN KINGS

H. G. RICHARDSON

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that some of the £500 million in investments he mentioned, will go towards increasing Elath's harbour capacity, which has been progressing rapidly since the Sinai campaign in 1956.

As far as Elath's cargo handling charges are concerned, the decision of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to raise them to the level of Haifa's was probably premature. It certainly resulted in a spirited protest by Negev Phosphates Limited, which suddenly found that the new rates would gobble up all its profits on a big export deal just concluded with Japan.

Haifa's charges are high by international standards, and to impose them on Elath, a young port with many problems, is unlikely to serve the country's long-term interests.

Hospital essential: On the other hand, Elath gets a subsidy in the form of Government cover of its operating deficit, and this will have to be thoroughly discussed, and a suitable solution found. Immediate attention to this problem and to more detailed plans for port development during the next five years could go some way towards allaying Elath's doubts about the future of their town.

Something will also have to be done about the standard of living at Elath, and about high prices. A hospital is essential and should be given high priority. Prices could be brought down by importing some commodities from East or South Africa. Freight charges from Mas-

sawa by sea, for example, are likely to cost less per ton than from Beersheba by truck. As Elath grows, providing a bigger market, this problem will become less acute.

Even today, however, grain, flour, coffee and other goods are imported through Elath in considerable quantities, and should cost no more there than elsewhere, unless somebody is profiteering. Meat, imported from Eritrea in the past, could actually be cheaper in Elath than elsewhere. Vegetable imports might also be worthwhile, though this is a more complicated problem.

Present important: All these matters must be investigated and solutions found to Elath's particular problems. Bright as the town's future may be, as far as its inhabitants are concerned, it is the present that matters.

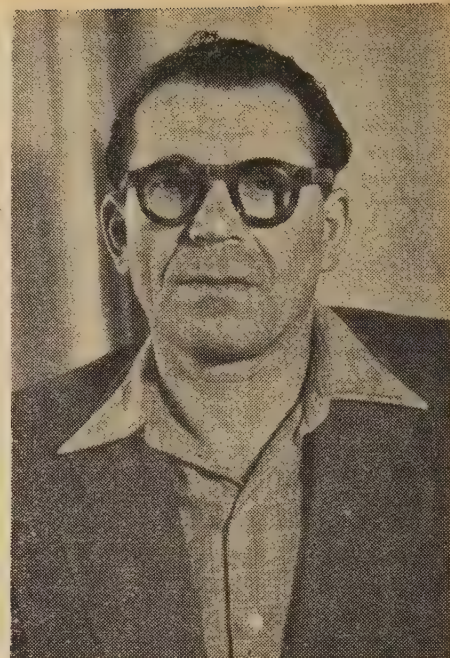
"LABOUR ZIONISTS THE TARGET"

ARGOV WARNS AGAINST ANTI-PARTY CAMPAIGN

from a special correspondent

Amsterdam :

Mapai veteran Meir Argov told a conference of European and North African Poale Zion representatives at the weekend that the argument in favour of abolishing Zionist parties in the diaspora



YONA KESHE
In the doldrums

was a manoeuvre on the part of those who wished to weaken the Labour movement. The advocates of abolition made out that they opposed all parties. But, he said, they meant the Labour Zionist movement.

Argov—who is general secretary of the World Poale Zion movement—argued strongly for a Labour Zionist initiative in Jewish life. The theory of "automatic historic processes," he said, was a fallacious one. The Labour Zionist movement had intervened in the past to change the course of Jewish history. Such intervention was equally necessary now when the "Jewish problem" outside of Israel remained unsolved.

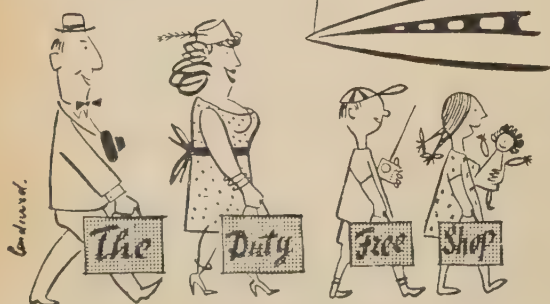
One of Argov's points was disputed by Dr. S. Levenberg who disagreed with the official Mapai viewpoint that the 1951 "Jerusalem Programme" of the Zionist movement needed amending. All that was required, said Levenberg, was to reinterpret it.

Make it practical: Levenberg was also opposed to making the forthcoming Zionist Congress an "ideological congress." Undue attention to ideology at Congress, he declared, could serve little purpose and might split the movement. A practical congress, on the other hand, could mark the opening of a new chapter in Zionist history.

On the assumption that the Labour-Zionist faction would be the largest at Congress, Levenberg urged that it should give a lead and strive for a coalition of all constructive forces in the new Executive.

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But it was left to Knesset Member Yona Kesse, secretary of Mapai in Tel Aviv, to put the basic question confronting the Zionist movement at the present time: Why, at a point when Israel is so popular with the Jewish people, is the Zionist movement in the doldrums?

Confession of failure: The conference spent most of its two days of debate in trying to find the solution to this problem. The answer—if such it can be termed—seemed to be that, at the moment, the Zionist movement did not fully meet Jewish needs, that the gap between promise and fulfilment was too great. But, and this was the final confession of failure, delegates stated that unless the solution was found, and soon, great dangers lay ahead.

In the discussions on practical matters, A. I. Richtiger raised the question of the machinery provided for the reception of western immigrants. This, he said, left much to be desired. Replying, Itzhak Korn admitted that everything possible had not been done in this sphere but the establishment of a new body for intending immigrants should help eradicate the difficulties experienced in the past.

Korn spoke of a new approach being adopted by the Israeli toward the diaspora. This was now being spoken of as "problem no. 1." What had previously been a monologue had now become a dialogue, he stated.

As expected: Resolutions adopted at the end of the conference included a demand for the creation of European and Latin American sections of the Jewish Agency. The political resolutions, as expected, came out with general support for the Mapai line at the Zionist Congress.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES OR STALKING-HORSES?

MISLEADING THE VOTERS

from the Jewish Affairs Reporter

It does good sometimes to see ourselves as others see us—even when we have some difficulty in recognising the picture. Did you know, for example, that the London Jewish community had been aroused on Thursday of last week by the news (which actually did not reach it

until the following day) that Sharett, Levenberg, Peres and Dayan were named for the Congress list of candidates submitted by the Poale Zion?

I had not noticed it, but I see it reported in last Friday's *Davar* together with a report that the Poale Zion was protesting against the Zionist Federation machine being used in support of the official General Zionist group.

In fact, now that the news is getting around, there appears to be considerable feeling about these illustrious names on the Poale Zion list for Congress, but it is not quite the same emotion that the *Davar* report somewhat anticipated. The question which is being asked with some warmth is whether this is a fair—some would even say, a frank, way of presenting the Congress list.

Election bait: It does suggest to the electors that their vote will decide whether Sharett, Peres or Dayan will be chosen as a delegate to the World Zionist Congress, whereas in fact it is nothing of the kind. It is nothing more than somewhat disingenuous election bait.

The names that count on the Poale Zion list are Harold Miller, Rena Langer and I. Jezierski in the Southern List, and Dr. Woolwich, Councillor K. C. Cohen and Alderman Louis Caplan in the Northern List. These will be the most likely delegates to represent the Poale Zion. It will depend, of course, on the votes they get.

It seems to me that this insertion of candidates who are in fact either already delegates to Congress (for example, all those who are members of the Actions Committee) or who will be elected in other countries (Sharett, Dayan and Peres figure on the Israeli list), is rather suggesting that the British candidates of the Poale Zion (and of some other lists) are not strong enough to stand on their own feet.

Unjustified slur: But looking at their names this seems quite unjustified. The Poale Zion, like the Zionist Federation's General Zionist list, represent a healthy mixture of experience and new blood.

It is to be hoped therefore that this will be the last time that we get this type of doctored list of candidates. It can only confuse the electors if it does nothing worse and actually misleads them.

There is also another aspect which emphasises the undesirability of this kind

of election-list rigging. Anyone who has followed Dayan's recent speeches, or some of Peres's lectures and articles, will find that there is a wider gap between them and Sharett on some key questions of Israeli and Zionist policy than there is between them and some of the so-called opponents of the Poale Zion. There is little to be said for this practice.

Squabbling symbols: It is precisely this manipulating of the election lists that creates unnecessary bad feeling and increases the demand for the abolition of party warfare inside the Zionist Organisations in the diaspora. Mr. Argov was wholly mistaken when he said, as reported, at last week-end's conference of the Poale Zion in Amsterdam that this opposition to the party system was in fact directed against the Israel Labour Party.

The opposite is probably true. There would be many more supporters for the views of the renovated Israel Labour Movement if it were not so continuously linked with partisan diaspora politics.

None of the other lists which have been submitted has imported names to head their lists, and it is surely not necessary. The Zionist Federation list, for one, may or may not be an ideal list; but it is the product of a popular election and each one of the candidates is campaigning on his own merits. That is as it should be.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

VIVIAN—Sheila and Kevin Moses wish all their family and friends a very Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Hon. Officers and Committee of the West Central Zionist Society wish all their members and friends a very Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

YOUNG POALE ZION—Young Poale Zion wish all chaverim and friends a Happy New Year and may we all meet in Israel.

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METAL CRAFTSMEN

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

THE VILLAGE ANGLO-JEWRY HELPED TO BUILD EVEN MENACHEM STARTS A LIFE OF ITS OWN

J.P.A. workers and contributors will be glad to learn that Even Menachem, one of the settlements established with funds raised through the campaign in this country and Ireland, was dedicated last week in the presence of Mme. Ben-Zvi, First Lady of Israel.

Young settlers: The new settlement is named after the late Dr. Arthur Menachem Hantke, who until his death some years ago was chief of the Keren Hayesod, and a leading figure in world Zionism over five decades. Even Menachem stretches over a large area along the Lebanese border. Its inhabitants, whose average age is less than 30, are principally city folk and have come from all parts of Israel. Families from both Europe and the Orient which have been living in Israel for some years will eventually make up the population of the new farming village.

The Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal was represented at the dedication ceremony by Moshe Ussoskin, K.H. director and treasurer, Dr. Morton M. Berman, head of its department for English-speaking Countries, and Yehudah Lis, director of Information. Shlomo Temkin, of the Zionist Federation in Israel, and other British settlers were also present.

Forty-five families have to date been approved for Even Menachem, and 35 of them are already established there. Altogether 54 houses are ready for occupancy. Electricity is laid on, and there is an abundant supply of water. A new road will be laid from Even Menachem connecting with the main highway, and it is obvious to the observer that the settlers are wasting no time in their efforts to revitalise one of the most neglected and desolate regions of the country, though scenically among its most beautiful.

Mixed farming: According to the Jewish Agency colonisation programme each family will receive 30-35 dunams of land, five of which will be set aside for fruit trees, including European plum, apple and pear. Already, 29 sections are bearing fruit and the rest will be planted this winter. The plan also includes the planting of general crops, and settlers will each be allocated a poultry house for 400 chickens. Bee-keeping is also envisaged.

Even Menachem has one of the pleas-

antest climates in Israel. No wonder, then, that serious thought is being given to establishing a health resort for rest and convalescence on so ideally located a site.

The Agency and the Keren Hayesod have set aside a budget of £33,000 to help settle each family and to make it self-supporting. Along with the provision of funds and equipment, the Agency will give thorough training in agriculture.

Ancient colony: The area surrounding Even Menachem is rich in historical interest. There is ample evidence, drawn from the presence of old wells, burial caves and other ruins, testifying to the area as a site of a flourishing settlement in ancient times. Authorities point to the existence of such a habitat in the period of the Second Temple.

Even Menachem now rises upon this historic spot with every likelihood of becoming one of the significant farming villages of the North. And it has all been made possible, as those present at the dedication ceremony emphasised, through generous contributions to the Joint Palestine Appeal.

Here is the text of a telegram which Morton Berman, so well-known to our readers, sent on the conclusion of the

ceremony:

"It was a stirring, awe-inspiring occasion to watch those families settle in and begin a new life on the borderland. This J.P.A. project requires the maximum help to enable the workers to take root and to make Even Menachem a self-supporting village. Please continue your interest in this undertaking and help our brothers here to meet their challenge. We send you warmest greetings for the New Year."

MISSION AT LAVEE

Shortly leaving on a three-week's study tour of Israel under the leadership of Hyman Wicksman, chairman of both J.P.A. and J.N.F. activities in Neasden, is a group with a special mission to perform.

This is to present a *Megillah* of great antiquity to the religious kibbutz of Lavee. The scroll, beautifully mounted, came into the possession of the family of Cecilia Weller, of J.P.A. head office, whose wish it was to present it to Lavee. Miss Weller has been joint trustee of the scroll with Elizabeth Ginsberg, and consequently it has been inscribed in memory of their respective fathers, Israel Jacob Weller and Nathaniel Ginsberg.

The group are due to be at Lavee on October 19, and among them is Victor Freed, well-known communal worker in Cardiff.



New hope on the skyline at Even Menachem.

J P A - J N F N E W S

HURSHAT TAL IN LEGEND AND HISTORY

Leo Heiman tells about the historical associations of the area sponsored by the Younger J.N.F. Commissions as a national park and recreation centre.

It was the time of the conquest of Egypt by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798, and the flight of some wealthy sheikhs, together with their families, from Cairo to Damascus. Crossing the Sinai desert, they reached the Negev and then travelled on to Galilee. Here they lost their way in a labyrinth of paths which led to the Huleh swamps and the river Jordan.

Dusk found them stranded on a small island in the marshes, and there they encamped for the night. Spreading out their robes on the ground, they drove their oaken staves into the earth and attached to them their flowing keffiyah headwear. In this way they improvised rude tents and gave themselves an element of privacy.

A legend grows: The legend, reaching down through the years, tells how, on rising to depart the following morning, the chieftains found their staves had taken root and were so firmly embedded in the soil that they could not be moved. And at this spot, where rivers, brooks and streams join to become the river Jordan, and where the Huleh spreads towards the fertile valley, ten

majestic oaks stand today in the centre of a grove of nearly 400 trees. It is a story for which the Arabs have a strong affection, and till now they call the spot "The Grove of the Ten Sheikhs".

In more recent history, during the time of the riots of 1938, the area was the scene of tremendous effort by the Jews in the surrounding settlements to build a road to the new kibbutz of Dafna, in the face of repeated Arab attacks. This village was in perilous plight through lack of food and reinforcements, until the Jewish National Fund eventually secured permission from the British to take in provisions, tractors and other equipment. The plan was to lay a dirt-track from the main road along the "Grove of the Ten Sheikhs". This they did, and so it was that the road to Dafna was built and a vital sector of Upper Galilee saved for future colonisation and reclamation.

"The Grove of the Ten Sheikhs" has its place too in the 1948 War of Liberation. When Syrian and Lebanese units and forces of the so-called Arab Liberation Army linked up to attack the

exposed settlements of the north, Israeli groups, secretly concentrated in the grove, launched a surprise attack that resulted in the defeat and retreat of the Arab forces.

The Jews have their own name for this place. To them it is the "Forest of Dew", because of the wondrous sight it presents at dawn and sunrise of heavy dew-drops, glittering like a myriad jewels. And now this region of extraordinary scenic beauty is being turned into a national park by the J.N.F., and an area hitherto little known to the tourist will be seen and enjoyed by all. Altogether about a hundred acres of forest, brooks, natural lakes and rolling meadowland will be included.

The total cost of turning the "Grove of the Ten Sheikhs" at Hurshat Tal into the "Forest of Dew" National Park is about £25,000 sterling. Two-thirds of this sum has been contributed by the Younger J.N.F. Commission of Great Britain and Ireland.

Why not visit the region on your next holiday trip to Israel?

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Twenty trees in the names of Sam Fielding and Eric Newman on the occasion of winning the championship trophy of the 1960 National J.N.F. Bridge Tournament;

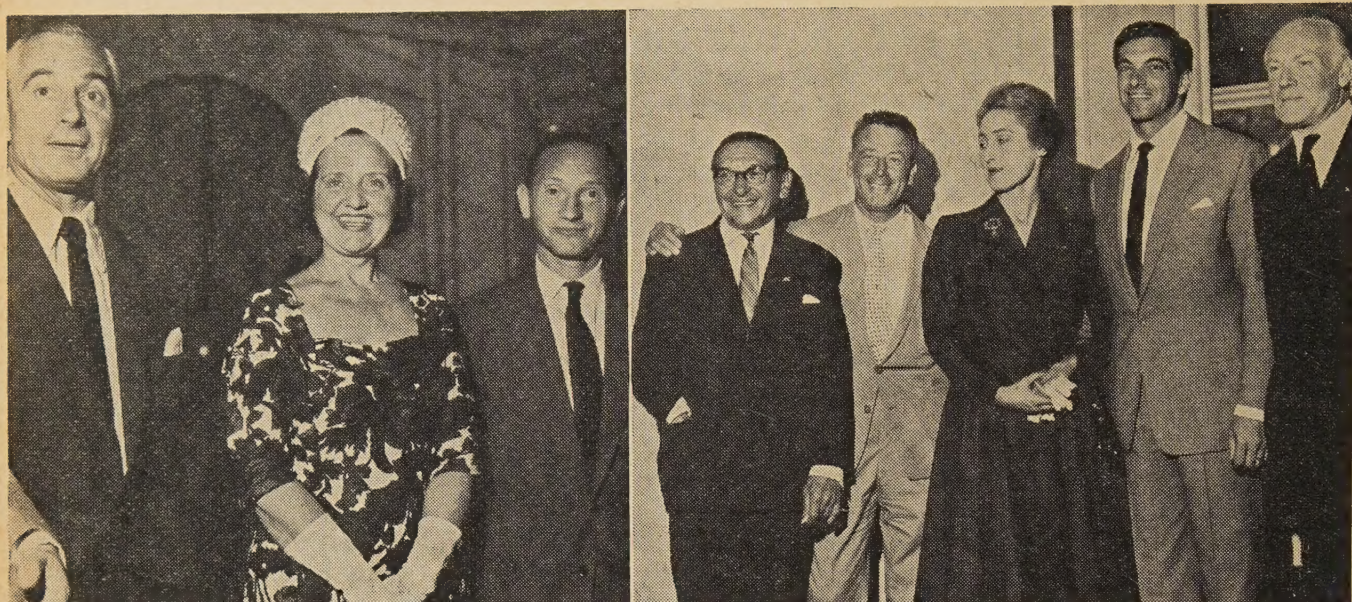
20 trees in the names of Councillor Morris Baker, J.P., and Mrs. Sylvia Baker by the Higher Prestwich Hebrew Congregation; 18 trees in the name of Victor Lionel Shebson to mark his passing the final examination of the Law Society; 18 trees in the names of Barbara and David Winter on the occasion of their marriage by the Stamford Hill Mizrahi; 16 trees in the name of Miss G. Jospey on the occasion of her 16th birthday by Mr. and Mrs. Lazar Beresiner.

Fifteen trees in memory of Henry Zadel by his wife Dolly; 15 trees in memory of Mr. Alex Ingram by Mr. and Mrs. M. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. P. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Maier and Dr. C. Shadwick; 15 trees in the names of Gertie and Hyman Weinberg on the occasion of their golden wedding by Sydney and Gertrude Hamburger; 15 trees in memory of their aunt Mrs. Alyce Greene (St. Albans) by her nieces and nephews; 15 trees in the names of Frances Weidman and Mark Feldman on the occasion of their marriage; 15 trees in the name of Merx Optical Co. Ltd., on the occasion of Tu B'Shvat 5720; 15 trees in the name of Mr. W. Barnett on the occasion of Tu B'Shvat 5720; 13 trees in the name of Donald Adrian Koskie on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of David Bray on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Stephen Norman Renton on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; 13 trees in the name of Jonathan Michael Joseph on the occasion of his barmitzvah by Mr. D. Fraenkel.



In the "Grove of the Ten Sheikhs." Young Israel dances the hora.

J P A - J N F NEWS



AMONG THOSE PRESENT at a luncheon to promote the 30th Rats Revel, famous among variety people as an annual jamboree on the boards in aid of good causes, were J.N.F. workers, theatrical personalities and their faithful public. Occasion was to meet Mr. and Mrs. Frankie

Vaughan and to hear some characteristic talking from Rosser Chinn. The event will take place at the Victoria Palace on Sunday, November 6.

It was an easy-going affair, with speeches by W. J. Moore, J.P., chairman of the Eccentric Club, King Rat Arthur

Scott and Past King Rat Johnny Riscoe. Outcome was substantial: £3,000 raised in brochure space and tickets, with more to come. Pictured above are, from left: J. Carreras, Maudie Edwards, I. Glasman, Nat Mills, Johnny Riscoe, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan and Mr. Moore.

EALING'S NEW VENTURE

J.N.F. workers in Ealing have decided to take the Strand Theatre for their first theatrical venture of the new season.

Chairman Sydney Sabel tells us that they will be sponsoring a gala performance of "Settled Out of Court", the long-awaited play by William Saroyan and Henry Cecil. Such writers indicate that we are to have here a hilarious comedy, especially when we bear in mind the Cecil touch in "Brothers-in-Law". Nigel Patrick is both directing and starring in the play, and the other stars are Maxine Audley and Charles Heslop.

Once again the brochure is in the capable hands of Mick Small, while tickets are available from S. Landau at Gerrard 1844 or J. Shestopal at Bishops-gate 5874. Ticket prices are five guineas, three guineas, two guineas, one guinea and 12/6d.

Keep the date free! It is Wednesday, November 9, at 8 p.m.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Jeffrey Max on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Jack Newman on the occasion of his marriage to Ann Morris by the United Sheffield Hebrew Congregation; Eddie Brown and Zelma Morgenstern on the occasion of their engagement by the F.Z.Y. Mazkirut and members; in memory of Jacob Klang by his wife and family; Samuel and Margaret Weinblatt on the occasion of their golden wedding by the Aaronberg family.

Sophie Gestetner and David Shalit on the occasion of their marriage by the President and members of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish National Fund; Michael Saul Curtis on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents.

SEFER BARMITZVAH

During a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Friedmann to mark the Barmitzvah of their son, Peter, the president of the Jewish National Fund presented a volume registering his inscription in the Sefer Barmitzvah to the celebrant. Many J.N.F. colleagues were present to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Friedmann on the occasion.

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JPA - JNF NEWS

ANOTHER TUTTNAUER
EXHIBITION

Readers will recall their recent introduction to Dr. Phoebus Tuttnauer through these columns, when he helped to inaugurate the fund-raising campaign to plant the Edwina Mountbatten Forest in Israel.

Dr. Tuttnauer, a Zionist from his earliest years in Vienna, is a friend of the Mountbatten family. It was on his initiative that an everlasting memorial to the late Lady Edwina, in the form of 30,000 trees, is being planted in Israel.

Dr. Tuttnauer has a reputation that extends far beyond the medical profession of which he is an honoured member. He has recently won fresh fame as a painter, and his exhibition at the Ben Uri Gallery some time ago proved an outstanding artistic occasion in London.

Last week, Dr. Tuttnauer's second one-man exhibition was opened at the Alfred Brod Gallery by Lady McIndoe, widow of the famous surgeon who himself had opened the previous one at the Ben Uri, and already, we understand, many of the pictures have been sold.

Incidentally, Earl Mountbatten of Burma was at the opening of the new exhibition, and had a personal report from Dr. Tuttnauer on the response to the forest project. Lord Mountbatten expressed his pleasure at the good progress made.

Pictured above is Dr. Tuttnauer with one of his Menorah subjects.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mrs. A. Freedman, 53 Wargrave Avenue, N.15, £3.14.0. Mr. Davis, 36 Rostrevor Avenue, N.15, £3.0.0. Rev. Greenspan, 26 Carlton Mansions, N.16, £2.10.0. Mr. Leighton, 157 Wargrave Avenue, N.15, £2.5.6. Fanny Kopolovitch, 66 Leadale Road, N.15, £2.4.0. Mr. S. Sidney, 36 Carlton Mansions, Holmleigh Road, N.16, £2.3.0.

S.E. LONDON: Mr. E. Fryde, 12 Howard Court, S.E.15, £4.12.0. Mrs. Harris, 80 Newquay Road, S.E.6, £2.12.6. Dr. Vigador, 23 Bromley Road, S.E.6, £2.10.0. Mr. Syd Goldberg, 35 Elmwood Road, S.E.24, £2.10.0. Mr. Ormonde, 70 Tresillian Road, S.E.4, £2.4.6. Mr. M. Kravitz, 113 St. Georges Way, S.E.15, £2.1.6.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. Rosser Chinn, Flat 7, 44 Lowndes Square, S.W.1, £5.5.6. Mrs. Lewis, 12 Hoadley Road, S.W.16, £4.12.6. Mr. R. Salinger, 2 Becmead Avenue, S.W.16, £2.12.0. Mr. Sack, 34 Blairderry Road, S.W.2, £2.10.0. Mr. Arthur Hart and Mr. Haberfeld, 71 Strathaye Avenue, S.W.16, £2.1.3. Mr. K. Lawton, 30 Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. V. Schemeil, Flat 4, 36 Curzon Street, W.1, £4.16.0. Edward and Lee, (Barber Shop) Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, £3.15.8. Mr. S. Casson, 65 Newman Street, W.1, £3.3.0. Dr. R. Lehr, Flat 9, 22 Grosvenor Square, W.1, £3.1.2. Mr. Taylor, 12/14 Argyll Street, W.1, £2.15.3. Messrs. Hertie Ltd., 33 Margaret Street, W.1, £2.2.4.

N.W. LONDON: Mrs. Ester Cohen, 48 Hillfield Court, Belsize Avenue, N.W.3, £10.10.0. Mr. L. Bagrit, Upper Terrace Court, N.W.3, £10.0.0. Mr. Ben-Levi, 67 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, £9.3.0. Mr. J. Arkus, 20 Old Church Lane, N.W.9, £5.0.0. Mrs. S. Rothberg, 1 St. George's Close, St. George's Road, N.W.11, £4.7.4. Mr. F. Ehrlich and Miss Thieberger, 255 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6, £3.16.0. Mr. I. Bines, 787 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.19.6. Mrs. J. M. Lawrie, 598 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.12.0. Mr. Goodman, Orchard Croft, Orchard Close, N.W.4, £2.12.0. Mr. F. Black, 225 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.10.0. Mrs. Black, 99 Wentworth Road, N.W.11, £2.9.0. Mr. Sabel, 208 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.6.0. Mr. Richard Adler, 95b Priory Road, N.W.6, £2.4.0. Mr. M. Samuel, 1 Egerton Gardens, N.W.10, £2.3.6. Mr. R. Mandelbaum, 29 Chelmsford Square, N.W.10, £2.0.3. Mr. J. Levy, 7 Acol Road, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mrs. Arakie, 55 Compayne Gardens, N.W.6, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mrs. Dubabney, 255 Hale Lane, £2.4.3.

WORTHING: Miss Doris Nevill, 5 Buckingham Court, Warren Road, £6.10.0.

HOUNSLOW: Mr. Jack Dalton, 248 Great West Road, £2.2.0.

LEEDS: The Misses C. E. and B. Gilbert, 105 Stainburn Crescent, 17, £5.5.0. Mr. D. Grant, 28 Sandhill Crescent, 17, £5.4.0. Mr. L. Jacobs, 7 Ring Road, 17, £5.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Moss, 7 King George Avenue, 7, £3.10.0. Mr. S. Gillinson, 241 Alwoodley Lane, 17, £2.12.6.

All at £2.12.0: Mr. S. Albaster, 13 Moorland Drive, 17. Mr. A. Bailey, 43 Portland Crescent, 2. Mr. T. J. Burgeam, 67 The Drive, 17. Mr. J. L. Brill, 32 Bond Street, Mr. M. Brostoff, 2 Linetree Avenue, 17. Mr. J. Dawson, 14 Wigton Grove, 17. Mr. P. S. Ellis, The Cottage, 1 Gervis Road, Bournemouth. Mr. Mark Freeman, 359 Street Lane, 17. Mr. E. Freedman, 1 Sandhill Grove, 17. Mrs. S. Frazier, 254 Alwoodley Lane, 17. H. Field Ltd., Hereford House, Bowling Green Lane. Dr. J. Freeman, 1 North Lane, 8. Mr. Manuel Freeman, 7 Southfield Drive, 17. Mr. I. Gee, 469 Harrogate Road, 17.

Mr. B. C. Gillinson, 101 Old Park Road, 8. Rev. H. Goldwater, 38 Easterly Avenue, 8. Mr. S. L. Graham, 29 Sandhill Drive. Mr. J. Goldstone, 34 Gledhow Lane. Mr. L. Goldblatt, 545 Scott Hall Road. Mr. S. Goldthorpe, 17 Southlands Avenue, 17. Dr. E. Heaps, 2 Bentcliffe Drive, 17. Mrs. H. Hurst, 505 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. M. Jackson, c/o 171 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. S. Kremer, 2 Sandmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. M. Lawrence, 18 Allerton Avenue, 17. Mr. J. Manning, 21 Sandhill Crescent, 17. Mr. J. Morris, 19 Park Lane, 8. Mr. E. Moss, 4 Falkland Crescent, 17. Mr. S. Newman, 41 Harehills Lane, 8. Mrs. Phillips, 92 Stainburn Crescent, 17. Mr. J. Rapaport, 60 Wensley Road, 7. W. Reed and Co., Springbank Mill, Nelson, Lancs. Mr. M. Rosenhead, 17 Bentcliffe Avenue, 17. Mr. H. Sandler, 21 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. M. Sandler, 32 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. A. Saunders, 81 Street Lane, 8. Dr. H. Sinson, 439 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. J. Segelman, Court Cottage, Cockington, Nr. Torquay. Dr. M. Sherwin, 651 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. A. Stross, Stairfoot House, Adel, 16. Mr. G. Stross, Ling Lodge, Scarcroft, Thorne, Mr. G. J. Silman, 4 Crescent Gardens, 17. Mr. I. Shiffer, Newlands House, Wistow, Nr. Selby. Mr. W. Wolfson, 61 The Crescent, 16. Mr. B. Weinrib, 10 Lakeland Crescent, Mr. D. Williamson, 1 King Lane, 17. Mr. P. Wooltiff, 115 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. S. Wooltiff, 2 Highmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. A. Wolfe, 39 Call Lane. Mr. A. Yaffe, 1 Kingsmount, 17. Mr. K. H. Zallik, 55 Kingswood Gardens, 8. Mr. and Mrs. Wooltiff, 5 Southlands Avenue, 17, £2.6.3. Mr. and Mrs. Yewdall, 3 Kingswood Drive, 8, £2.0.0.

BRADFORD: Mr. D. Yablon, 8 Duke Street, £2.12.0.

HUDDERSFIELD: Mrs. S. Pick, Byram Arcade, Westgate, £4.4.0. Dr. P. B. Saper, 38 Longwood Gate, Longwood, £2.12.6. Mr. F. Bratman, Jerseycroft, Scar Lane, Lockwood, £2.12.0. Mr. R. Lobel, Kingshead Arcade, Cloth Hall Street, £2.0.0.

HULL: Goldstein and Harris, 4 Belgrave Drive, £6.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. G. Levy, 235 Boulevard, £3.0.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. L. Mair, 20 Woodlands Road, Thornliebank, £6.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Benson, 21 Norbreck Drive, Giffnock, £5.0.0. Mrs. S. Freedman, 2 Dinard Drive, Giffnock, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. G. Jesner, 41 Braidholm Road, Giffnock, £2.16.0. Dr. R. Livingstone, 16 Tavistock Drive, S.3, £2.12.0. Mr. I. Naftalin, 8 Mulberry Road, S.3, £2.12.0.

MANCHESTER: Mrs. Green, 48 Bury Old Road, Prestwich, £10.0.0. Mrs. Englander, 3 Castle Hill Road, Prestwich, £2.7.0. Mrs. Showman, 74 Northumberland Street, Salford, 7, £2.0.0.

MERTHYR TYDFIL: Mr. A. Sherman, Park Lodge, £13.0.0. Mr. Ben Schwartz, Haddington, The Grove, £3.3.0.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES: Mr. L. Cohen, 43 Grosvenor Road, £2.8.0.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: Mr. B. Davis, Sylvan House, Basford, £2.2.0. Mr. Saul Simon, J.P., 7/11 Hope Street, Hanley, £2.2.0. Mr. Singer, £2.2.0.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Mr. H. Elsbury, 6 Walton Crescent, £2.5.0.

EAST HAM IN
CAMPAIGN

Latest of the Combined Suburban committees to inaugurate its effort for Israel is East Ham and Manor Park. It did so with a reception, catered by the Ladies Guild, and film show at the Youth Memorial Hall in Carlyle Road.

Guest speakers were Simon Kester and S. W. Gold, and a sum of £100 was raised. The district will of course be joining in the Chief Rabbi's Kol Nidre Appeal.

Also participating on the platform were Rev. M. Woolf and L. Veronique.

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